DE NAYVE AND HIS JUDGE.

FRENCH JUSTICE EXEMPLIFIED A
THE MARQUIS'S TRIAL

Taunts that the Judge Used to the Pris-oner and Reproofs of Connsel to the Court A Demand for Reform in Methods, A general demand for reform in judicial pro-A general control in Section in Section in Section of the cedure in France is one of the results of the trial of the Marquis de Nayve on the charge of

murdering his wife's illegitimate son. The evils of the present system were brought out so strongly by this celebrated case that the newspapers are calling for legislation which will make similar trials in future less like bull fights. The preliminary investigation dragged along for sixteen months, during which De Nayve was held in technical, if not actual, secret imprisonment and was impeded from preparing his defence, although the prosecutors were ransacking France and Italy for evidence against him. He says that at last he was obliged to sign an incorrect statement of his examination as the only means of hastening his trial. When at his trial he was confronted with a contradictory statement he was alleged to have made during the preliminary investiga-

"I never made such an admission," he said. "The juge d' instruction has summarized in three lines, inaccurately, what I said in two hours of explanations." "But you signed the interrogatory," insisted

the Judge. "To end it," rejoined the prisoner. "Had I not done so, he would have held me for three years." And his advocate pointed out other evidence that corroborated his denial.

It was the President of the Court of Assizes who was the most extraordinary figure at the trial, according to American ideas of fair play, to say nothing of American criminal procedure He seems to have started in with a desire to crown his career as a Judge by winning a national reputation through the conviction of the Marquis. He allowed himself boundless latitude in selecting evidence against the prisoner. The rule seemed to be that anything to the discredit of De Nayve, his father, or his mother, was admissible. He returned again and again to the fact that De Nayve was born out of wedlock, and taunted him with the fact.

i "Ahl" he sneered, when the Marquis ex-plained his silence upon the disappearance of the boy Menaldo, by saying he was trying to save the honor of his wife. "As if one should blush all one's life on account of a natural child. You are a natural child yourself, and you have never blushed because of it." He bullied the Marquis and resorted to tricks

and scenes evidently intended to impress and prejudice the spectators as well as the inry to such an extent that the prisoner's counsel repeatedly rebuked him. Fancy a criminal lawyer in New York rebuking Recorder Smyth, for instance for such an offence! But such rebukes never phased the French Judge.

He began the proceedings by making a speech to the jury, a speech which the French papers describe as being "stupefying as well as incom-prehensible." In it he lauded his impartiality, and declared that he must not be confounded with those ordinary Judges who are easily in-Suenced by outside considerations. He took up the fact that the marriage broker who arranged De Nayve's marriage had never received his commission of 35,000 francs, and proceeded

Your father agreed to pay 35,000 france to this agent?" "But I am not my father."

"He afterward alleged, to avoid payment, that the contract was illegal because contrary to public morals, and the Court was obliged to ide in his favor although condemning his conduct.

" But who is on trial here, my father or I ?" Your father won his suit; he won in this affair everything except honor."

"You are attacking the dead!" protested the Marquis. " My father did what he thought he should do. If he were here he would defend himself. Do not insult his memory. He is not on trial here," and the audience showed sympathy with the sentiment at least. One news pathy with the sentiment at least. One newspaper refers to this incident as "a shocking act in disinterring the dead," and says that only a new magistrate would be capable of such indelicacy. It is singled out generally by the newspapers as blameworthy.

The President twisted and distorted facts to the prejudice of the prisoner. Once when a question of time was involved it turned out that there was conflicting testimony on the subject, and that he had simply accepted the evidence unfavorable to the Marquis and thrown out the rest. De Nayve's lawyer reproached him with referring only to depositions unfavorable to the prisoner.

prisoner.
"I cannot read all the papers in the case,"
was the reply, which the Judge deemed a suffi-

believe in his suicide. I always hoped to meet him."

"Alas!" retorted the judge. "You ought to have known the contrary well, because you yourself threw him over the precipice."

The President constantly sought scenic effects to impress his auditors.

"If I shed tears." protested the Marquia, when the Judge ordered Menaido's clothes to be brought into court and exhibited, "you will not fall to refer to it as a sign of guilt. If, on the other hand, I do not, you will say I have a hard heart. Is it a grand stand play you are after?"

While his wife was testifying against him, De Nayve kent his face buried in his hands. The Judge builled and taunted him in vain in an attempt to make him look at her or question her. "You have been loquacious enough up to this time." he said again and again. "Now is the time to speak. Why don't you look up? What is the objection?"

time to speak. Why don't you look up? What is the objection?"

De Nayve made a remarkable witness. He stood this sort of thing for hour after hour and never lost his wits. Neither the taunts nor the bullying, nor the cunning of the President served to trap him into a damaging admission. He seemed to have the whole case at his fingers' ends and never was at a loss for an answer. His retorts to the Judge were not inferior to the thrusts he received, although they lacked the brutality of some of the remarks of the President. His interrogatory lasted two days, from the trial that he was overcome, and, falling into his chair, seemed likely to faint.

"That," exclaimed his lawyer to the President indignantly." Is the result of your interrogatory, so long and so severe."

"Hut I do not think I have exceeded proper limits," returned the President.

"You have reproached him with being a natural child," rejoined the lawyer with growing heat. "You have recalled the fact that his mother-in-law supported his father. All this scandal was useless."

But the Marquis regained his self-control, and

scandal was useless:
But the Marquis regained his self-control, and
was able to defy and thwart his judge to the
end. Had he been an ordinary man he doubtless would have broken down completely under
the strain, and his trial might have ended in
a conviction instead of an acquittal.

THE LARGEST TORTOISE. A Quarter of a Ton in Weight and Thir-teen Feet Around,

There is reported from the Isles Egmont, in the Indian Ocean, not far from the Isle Maurice, the capture of an enormous male land tortolse, the largest thus far known, says Cosmos in reporting its dimensions. These islands lie in about latitude 60° 40' south and longitude 60° 04' cast. They are without fresh water, though one of them has a sait lake of considerable area. They have not been known hitherto as the re-sort of land tortoises, though the neighboring talands have them in abundance. This tortoise and his mate have been seen on the island recently at various times. Here are his chief dimensions.

manth particulation	ARCHE
Height when walking	20.0
	120
Horizontal circumiterence	157%
	43-Ch. 13
length of breast plate	80.3
bength of breast plate Depth of concavity of breast plate	
Constitute of Table	14.9
length of tail	23.6
ength of hind foot Arounference of hind foot	111.65
Argumters not w	24.4
length of fore fool Circumference of head near the eyes	16.5
Treuniference of "	10.0
length of neck	14-0161
Weight, 520 pounds	
A curious fleshy excrescence on each a	de o
A curious fiestly ured to be designed as	a pro
the shell is configter when the creatury	2 fm 11
the shell is cosister when the creature tection to the latter when the creature	e law

terrain positions. It is not known in other land tortoless, though it may be a possiliarity of aged makes. This isotopie is 120 pounds heavier than the one new living at Port Louis, Isle Maurice, recently known as the largest captured living.

HANDS AND FEET OF CRIMINALS. ligns of Degeneracy Found by an Itali-in the Fingers and Toes,

Dr. Pasquale Penta discusses in a paper re ently published some peculiarity of the hands and feet of criminals. It is Dr. Penta's contention that such peculiarities show a reversion to brute types, and that they are often accompanied by corresponding mental and moral re versions. He has studied 4,500 criminals. Prehensile toes, marked by a wide space be ween the great toe and the second, are found

among criminals much more frequently than among normal human beings, though the pecultarity is not especially rare among peasants ocustomed to go barefoot. Dr. Penta regards this as a reversion toward the type of the ancestral monkey. A congenital reduction in the size or number

of the toes, rare among morally normal men, but relatively frequent among criminals, the Doctor regards as showing a tendency toward the three-toed or four-toed foot characteristic of some among the lower vertebrates. A common form of pedal deformity among criminals is development of the intra-digital fold of flesh, This he regards as a variation of the toeless foot, found among savages, being a reversion to an animal-like type. Still another form is that in which the little toe hides behind the fourth toe and tends to become rudimentary. This again Dr. Penta regards as a reversion toward the four-toed animal foot,

The commonest deformity of the foot among criminals is this tendency toward the junctio

the four-toed animal foot.

The commonest deformity of the foot among criminals is this tendency toward the junction of the toes caused by the extension of the intradigital fold. Sometimes the last four toes are thus connected; sometimes the middle two. The peculiarity usually extends to both feet, though it is often more marked in one than in the other. This form is natural to some of the inferior mammals, especially the marsupials.

Dr. Penta found much the same peculiarity in the hand of a woman, a criminal showing other physical evidences of degeneracy. Her hands had an oar-like form with greatly developed intra-digital folds. It is a hand characteristic of some aquatic mammals, the seal, for example. Dr. Penta regards it in human beings as an evidence of arrested development and reversion to an early ancestral type.

The form known as macro-dactylian, or great fingered, is found with relative frequency a nong criminals, though it is really a rare deformity. A man condemned for assassination showed this beculiarity in a most astonishing fashion. The middle finger of the right hand was greatly exagerated, and in less degree the index finger, so that the dwarfed palm seemed almost as if it had been maimed by amputation. The middle finger of the right hand was nearly flig inches long, and the index finger was 4.84 inches long. The fingers were formed of more than one set of longitudinal phalangeal bones. The right arm was longer and thicker than the left, and the right and left thoracic and cranial divisions were saymmetrical. The large fingers were dull of feeling. The peculiarity is regarded as a reversion to an animal type.

Dr. Penta regards the presence of more than the natural number of fingers and tocs as a strong indication of atavism. It is rare among normal persons, and even among the insane, one criminal is noted as thus malformed in feet as well as hands. It was an inherited by two out of three nephews of the criminals. One criminal is noted as thus malformed in feet as well as hands. It was an inh

BRITISH BRAG IN GUIANA. Sure Down There that War and the Wiping Out of Uncle Sam are Imminent.

An occasional correspondent of THE SUN writes from Demerara in British Guiana under the date Oct. 27 as follows:

"Since I have been here I have heard a lot of nonsense about the Venezuelan and Brazilian boundary questions that will sound strange to readers in the United States. I think that I have caught public opinion very well. I have dined in different hotels and table d'hôte restaurants, playing the part of a Frenchman who cannot understand a word of Enclish, and I have heard startling opinions expressed in the latter language. I have chatted with the principal shopkeepers when I have gone to purchase trifling articles and I have found that every one is discussing the chances of a war between the was the reply, which the Judge deemed a sufficient explanation.

He dilated as a suspicious fact upon the rapidity with which the Marquis traversed italy during the trip when young Menaldo lost his life, and said:

"It was very fatiguing, that way of travelling."

"Not at all," replied the Marquis.

"I have made the same trip myself and I found it very fatiguing," insisted the Judge.

"I did not," returned the Marquis.

"Oh, you are a perfect Hercules," rejoined the Judge, with a sneer.

He found another opportunity to sneer when the Marquis described his wanderings after Menaldo disappeared.

"I wandered through the streets seeking him," De Navye said, "I was confused. I could not believe in his suicide. I always hoped to merchant were of no use.

"Another England. The Hon. Charles thus, Governor of British Guiana, was summoned by cable, and he sailed on last Thursday in the R. M. S. Solent. The English-speaking to pieces if England goes to war with them. So ignorant are these British merchants here that this very day in a table d'hôte, one of them stated as a positive fact that the United States and the conviction that they will be smashed to pieces if England goes to war with them. So ignorant are these British merchants here that this very day in a table d'hôte, one of them stated as a positive fact that the United States and the conviction that they will be smashed to pieces if England goes to war with them. So ignorant are these British merchants here that this very day in a table d'hôte, one of them stated as a positive fact that the United States and England. The Hon. Charles thus, Governor of British Guiana, was summoned by cable, and he sailed on last Thursday in the R. M. S. Solent. The English person to prove the provide the united States and the conviction that they will be smashed to pieces if England goes to war with them. So ignorant are these British merchants here that this very day in a table d'hôte, on one of them stated as a positive fact that the United States and the conviction that they United States and England. The Hon, Charles

in our navy were schooners, and that they were armed with guns that were loaded with petroleum and were of no use.

"Another English merchant said that he knew the United States had another cruiser, the Columbia, and he had heard that she was a beanty. But of what use would it be? he added. The American sailors are a lot of jumpers, and they will jump overboard when the first gun is fired. They have made a reputation as bridge jumpers, and as soon as a gun is fired they will make a reputation as shir jumpers. They are of no use, and if the United States doesn't stop talking pretty quick, New York, Boston, and Chicago will be in ashes in a few weeks."

"This is the kind of nonsense one hears in all the public places here, and from the most influential of the English merchants.

"They get a good deal of sport in talking about the Irish regiments that would be raised in the United States to repulse the English in case of war. In another hotel yesterday every one was talking war. One merchant expressed the general opinion in this way: 'It is time to remind Brother Jonathan that he was once our subject and that England makes the laws for all Europe and for the civilized world. It is time to call down the United States.' In another restaurant, more cosmopolitan, there was an Austrian and an Italian merchant last night, and they were for arbitration. These are the only men whom I have heard talk that way thus far.

"And why arbitrate?' said the Englishmen present. 'Would your Emperor or King arbitrate about Vienna if Kussia claimed it, or about Turin if Switzerland claimed it? Then why should we arbitrate about a land which belongs to us?"

"Yes,' answered the Austran, who has become a Brittsh whole?" which belongs to us?"

should we arbitrate about a land which belongs to us?

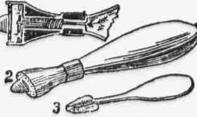
"Yes,' answered the Austrian, who has become a British subject, 'which belongs to us as the stolen pocketbodk belongs to the thief.'

"The people here consider the Monroe doctrine nonsense and sheer importanence. They say that it is the statement of a single statesman who, in a momen; of patriotic exaltation, declared that American policy must be one of neither entangling in the broils of Europe nor suffering other powers to interfere with the broils of the New World. This, they say, has nothing to do with the present case, when England's rights are apparent and just. This is the kind of talk that I have heard here, and from representative men."

A BUTTONHOLE MOISTENER. Men's Pingers and Temper to Be Saved by Better Control of Collar Buttons,

From the Scientific American.

The illustration represents a simple device adapted to moisten the starched and stiff surface around a buttoninole, especially in collars and cuffs, to facilitate buttoning. It has been patented by Charles Miller of 239 Fourth avenue, New York city. As shown in perspective and section, Figs. 1 and 2, the body of the device has a projecting wedge-like lip adapted to enter a buttonhole, and there are apertures in the front part of an adjacent portion adapted to hold a sponge or other absorbent material, at the back of which is a spring-pressed perforated From the Scientifle American.



MILLER'S BUTTONHOLE MOISTENER, plate. An aperture in the handle, closed by a screw plug, provides for supplying water to moisten the sponge. Fig. 3 represents a modification of the device in which a sponge is attached in pointed wedge shape to a suitable handle, the sponge to be dipped in water as used. THE TOWN'S HORSE SHOW AN EXHIBITION THAT GOES ON ALL

THE YEAR ROUND.

rees the Feature-Good Words fo the Car Horses-Beauties of the Trotters in the Park-The Brewery Teams. Some folks think that the horse show of this town comes only once a year; but it is really a continuous performance the year round. The permanent show lacks some of the concomitants that help to make popular the special periodic show at the Madison Square Garden, but it has greater variety. The continuous per-formance includes all of the hundred thousand horses that play a part in the scenic drama of the streets and parks. The show includes not only many of the pretty and spirited performances given in the last few days at the garden. but as well a thousand others of every sort, the pomp of processions, civic and military, the solemnity of funerals, the gayety of weddings. You may see the town's continuous horse

show wherever business or pleasure may lead you, and it is worth while to take a good look at It these days, as there are signs that it will be a less rather than a more important spectacle of the city before the next century has reached its teens, since electric street railways, traction cables, and horseless carriages threaten to banish the horse from the streets. There are those who believe the continuous horse show is best seen from a club window in Fifth avenue or an advantageous post upon or near one or another of the Central Park drives, just as some persons believe the life of the town is best exhibited at the opera or a fashionable crush. But as New York has many more than 400 in habitants, so there are pleasing equine exhibits elsewhere than in Fifth avenue and the Park.

The handsomest horses, indeed, are not to be een at either of these places, but rather in the stables of the Fire Department, or, better still, in action and full of fire, speed, and discipline when an alarm calls out the apparatus. It must be a dull man who does not feel his finger tips tingle at sight of this particular feature of the show. Here is the horse at his best, sleek, satiny, superbly beautiful, as if kept for the pride of a Sultan, but admirably fit for his work. Trained as no other horse is outside a circus, the fire horse is the wonder of the town. It will be a sorry day for the picturesqueness of the city when its fire apparatus is driven by electricity, and those beautiful horses are only a memory relegated to the past along with the old voiunteers and their puny appliances.

When a horse comes to New York he seems to undergo a sort of mental transformation. Some thousands of Western horses, not city broken, come to town every year, and are speedily as docile as their urban mates. Nothing seems to terrify a New York horse. He learns to despise every form of terror inspiring machine. He makes acquaintance with new noises and new sights in a day or a week. He acquires a superequine and almost superhuman intelligence. He seems to know by instinct how wide a space is required for the passage of his vehicle, and he learns to time his steps at exactly the proper rate to avoid collisions, yet to save minutes and seconds. Englishmen coming to New York remark the lightness of our draught horses, but seem to overlook their quickness. The crush of crowded London streets is such that traffic goes much of the time at a snail's pace. It is nowhere in New York quite so bad as that, and a quick horse that can see an open-ing and make for it with speed is useful almost anywhere in town.

pace. It is nowhere in New York quite so bad as that, and a quick horse that can see an opening and make for it with speed is useful almost anywhere in town.

The street car horse deserves a good word on the eve of his disappearance. He is amazingly docile, intelligent, and enduring. His life, they say, is on the average three and a half years, but there are beasts of rare endurance and intelligence that last a dozen or fifteen years. The Western horse is taken as he comes, set to his strange task, and driven with little or no trouble from the first. He learns the bell signals in winter and the whistle of the open-car conductor in summer, and knows better than half the passengers the details of the simple signal code. He soon learns just how near he can go to a hole where the street repairers have removed the pavement or the gas workers have trenched the street. He realizes the value of seconds, and knows when the car ahead begins to look small and dim that he must increase his speed from six miles an hour to nine.

The handsomest horses are those great gray fellows that drag the beer wagons and look as if they had just stepped down from an antique Roman trumphal arch on the tomb of a conqueror. A composite picture of the New York horse, taken with a color somewhere between gray and bay, bright eyes, short mane, mederate tail, and intelligent head. A kicking horse is a rarity in New York. Satan finds some mischlef still for idle heels to do is the equine of the proverb, and New York horses are busy. Draught horses in New York horses and stable boys, a habit of biling that is dangerous to the thoughtiese passer-by.

After the fire horses and the beer wagon horses, but larger than the average horse driven to a shop delivery wagon, sleeker and fatter kept than the street car horses, and short between the other proverses and the between the proverse companies, admirably strong, nimble

express companies, admirably strong, nimble creatures, smaller than the beer wagon horses, but larger than the average horse driven to a shop delivery wagon, sleeker and fatter kept than the street car horses, and short between the plying ribs and the hip points, a sign that a horse is easily kept in good condition. There are business houses of many sorts that make a deft use of their draught horses as advertising mediums, and a few of the handsomest horses in town are thus used. It may be a poor trick from the high-minded business man's point of view, but it adds to the variety and interest of the continuous borse slow, and the town is properly grateful. What would the children do if there were no pony show for advertising purposes? The little folks fairly love the quacks that draw their nostrums about town with teams of four nonles. It is currently believed that money put into such equine exhibits is very well invested.

Although that part of the continuous horse show exhibited in the Park is by the Park rules narrowed in variety. It is full of beauty and interest. The trotter is seldom seen elsewhere within the populous part of the city, and nowhere else in town is there the same varied exhibit of coating and satin finish. The trotter with his limber legs and neck like a rat-tail file is not beautiful save for the lights and shadows on his mirror-like coat, glossy with perfect health and the best grooming. There is something, too, in the freedom of his movements that gives a trotter a beauty not found in the conventional movements of the high-school riding horse or the high-stepping carriage horse.

Finally, there are for all lovers of horses the large sales stables, where one finds the raw material of all the many kinds of horses needed for the work and the pleasure of this town. The great gray Percherons are impressive in the great g

TOLD BY THE THUMBS.

An Alleged Indication of Nervous Depangement that Is Observed Commonly.

"When I went to a nerve specialist first," said a man who was once an invalid, "he told me that one way to judge of the condition of a person's nerves was to watch his thumbs. Ever since that time I have found the greatest fascination in looking at people's thumbs. The doctor said that if they moved invoiuntarily outward it was a sign that the nerves of that man or woman were not in the best condition. I find myself now sweeping the line that sits opposite me in a car, and if that doctor's test is a good one there is a surprising number of people in this town whose nerves need looking after. There are few among the women who do not involuntarily move the thumbs outward at intervals of every few minutes, and when your attention has once been attracted to it the process of watching their gloved hands grows very interesting. I have found the habit much less frequent among men: but take the average number of women in a cable car and it will be a surprise to you to see how many of them indulge unconsciously in this little habit. I only hope it does not mean anything as serious as it might indicate if that nerve specialist's diagnosis was a good one." untarily outward it was a sign that the

The Personnel of a Kentucky Football Team.

From the Russellville Ledger.

Russellville can boast of the only ladies' football team in the State. The young ladies of Logan College have purchased a pigskin and gone into training. Their system of training is unknown, but is supposed to consist of a mile run and a cold bath before breakfast, and cold potatoes to eat. The line-up of the team could not be learned, but the captain of the team is said to be low of stature and rather solidly built. The centre rush is a large golden-haired beauty, and the quarter back is a small girl with black hair. One of the half backs is a rather slender blond girl, medium height, and the other a dark girl of the same height more stoutly built. Many of the young ladies are said to be bruised from practice. One girl, who has hair exactly the color of the ball, in one of the scrimmages was kicked in the face by another girl who supposed site was kicking the ball. For several days her face was swollen up like she had the mumps. The bloomer suits have not yet arrived, and it is not known whether or not any games are scheduled to take place outside of Logan College campda. It is presumed that the team is ready to meet any young ladies' sominary in the land. From the Russellville Ledger.

COURTESY OF RAILROAD MEN.

Passengers Well Treated as a Rule, a Tra Country folks still have an odd belief that railway officials of all sorts are persons to be ap-proached with fear and trembling; that a railway ticket once bought must be used or thrown away, and that baggage intrusted to a railway company is in imminent danger of being lost or destroyed. There must be somewhere in the dim past of railway history some foundation for the still living tradition in the country that pictures the traveller as forever the victim of neglect, insolence, and chicanery.

"I'm sure you'll never get the money back," said a lady from the country with strong con-viction on hearing that her host had purchased her return ticket by one railroad, and then, having changed his mind as to the best route for the guest, had bought a second ticket by a competing line.

Something of the rural lady's apprehension seized the host when he went to have the first

"It's good any time," said the busy ticket "But I can't use it in months," answered the purchaser.

"Very good," was the answer, "what did you pay for it?" "Three dollars and a half," said the purchaser, and before he had got over his surprise at the easy confidence of the ticket seller the money was in his hand, his word having been taken without a moment's hesitation or investigation.

"My change was a dollar short," said a welldressed man to the ticket agent at a New York rallway station, half an hour after purchasing

"So?" was the answer. "If I find I'm a dollar in when I make up my cash balance I'll put

lar in when I make up my cash balance I'll put that amount aside for you."
"But," said the traveller, "my train goes in ten minutes, and it happens that I shall need that dollar before I get home."
"In that case," said the ticket seller, "here's your dollar. Will you be good enough to write me an acknowledgement?"
The acknowledgment was given and the traveller went off. Returning, ten days later, he reported to the ticket agent and received back the acknowledgment, the cash balance anving proved that the traveller was right.

It is the firm conviction of the untravelled countryman that the railway official is to be appeased by no prayers or politeness; that it is his business and pleasure to harry the innocent patrons of the company. The old traveller knows that the officials of passenger trains are chosen partly because they have proved themselves pattent and good-mannered. The untravelled countryman accepts rudeness as a matter of course. The old traveller is so sur-

nocent patrons of the company. The old traveller knows that the officials of passenger trains are chosen partly because they have proved themselves patient and good-mannered. The untravelled countryman accepts rudeness as a matter of course. The old traveller is so surprised at it that he loses little time in making compleint to headquarters, and nothing can save the official head of the conductor or trainman touching whom such complaints are frequent. The usual request that passengers report any incivility on the part of employees is made in entire good faith, and if there ever was a time when official brusqueness had the approval of superiors it is long gone by.

The commuter is the man who has mor grievances against the railway companies than any other traveller; but it is the way of the commuter to get even with the other party to the contract renewed every month. If 10,000 commuters could be induced to say truthfully whether or not they had ever lent or sold their tickets, ever used them when their currency had expired, or ever dokged the conductor after leaving their commutation tickets at home, the replies would reveal a vast number of petty frauds upon the railway companies. The commuter is really trusted to a considerable degree by the conductors, and he often rewards the trust thus reposed in him by descending to fraud. Thousands of commuters are faced every month by a temptation involving a very orretty case of conscience. Most commuters buy their tickets with the knowledge that they will almost certainly not be able to ride them out, so to speak, before their currency expires, but few commuters believe that in accepting such terms, and profiting by the special rate accorded, they become morally bound to relinquish, heir tickets at the expiration of their dates. There is absolutely no risk in using a ticket, after its date has expired, save the possibility of beins detected and compelied to pay full fare for a ride that might have been taken at commutation rates.

THE BARBER, ABRIDGED. Information About the Hair Bestowed Upon

a Man Having His Hair Cut. "Vour hair's pretty long," said the barber, 'You haven't been here for three weeks, and rou should never stay away longer than two weeks, even in winter time.

"What's the season of the year to do with my hair?" asked the man beneath the dust

cloth. "The hair and beard grow faster in summer than in winter," said the barber, and from this text he proceeded to preach a sermon that droned along for the full twenty minutes of the hair-cutting operation. There is no room in any newspaper for as many unnecessary words as the barber took to embody his doctrine; but here is what he said abridged:

"Warm weather stimulates the growth men must have their hair cut every ten days in summer in order to keep out of the bush, so to speak. Others, whose hair is not luxuriant. may avoid the barber a month in winter and three weeks in summer. There seems to be a limit, from the barber's observation, to the growth of hair upon the human face and head. and it is a limit that greatly varies with their individual. Once the hair of the head approaches this limit the growth becomes slow. The curious may try the experiment of measuring the fortnightly clippings of the hair for a year and then of leaving it uncut for a year and measuring its length on the head. The aggregate of the first measurements will be found at least double the length of the second measgate of the first measurements will be found at least double the length of the second measurement. The barber's estimate is easily tested by a bit of figuring. If every fortnight for twenty weeks, and every three weeks for the rest of the year, the customer loses an inch and a quarter of hair under the shears, his aggregate loss for the year is nearly twenty-six inches, and half of that gives about thirteen inches for the unchecked growth of a year.

The barber was cautious when it came to discussing the heard, and e necially the moustache. He had small comfort to offer those that are weak in either particular, especially after reaching maturity. He owned that young men were still concerned for their moustaches, and affirmed that frequent shaving, alternated with periods of unchecked growth, would encourage the adolescent moustache. The man of mature years, however, usually had small chance of nursing a weak or irregular moustache into beauty and luxuriance. Many moustaches obstinately stop after reaching an moderate length, and refuse to be coaxed a hair's breath further. Some become brittle on reaching this point. For such pomatunes are sometimes helpful, as they correct the bristleness and camble the hair to continue its growth. The best thing for the ordinary moustache is persistent and frequent brushing, sometimes with water if the hair be brittle from lack of oil. The men one sees who take from their pockets small brushes as they walk the street, and stealthily dress the moustache, are acting upon advice, though it is well to postpone such toilet operations to a more convenient season.

The barber was skeptical of any good to come venient season.

The barber was skeptical of any good to come

to the mature moustache from frequently shaving it off. The process only made the thing bristly. Those dreadrul little brushes that some men wear upon their upper lips come of frequently clipping short a moustache that tends to grow weak and wiry as it lengthens and to split at the ends. A better scheme is persistently to brush such a moustache.

CRISP TO LEAD THE MINORITY.

He Will Receive the Complimentary Nom-WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- Mr. Crisp will reselve the Democratic nomination for Speaker in the coming Congress without opposition. That in itself will constitute a formal designation as eader of the minority. Although the Democrats in the House do not expect to cut much of figure in the framing of legislation during the a figure in the framing of legislation during the coming Congress, they hope to be able by uniting their forces to make trouble for the overconfident and too ambitious majority.

As a leader of the minority in the Forty-first Congress Mr. Crise won most of his national honors, and he may be able to win the Georgia Sonatorship from Hoke Smith and the large field of aspirants for that office if he plays his cards well. It is possible that Mr. Reed may seek to retailate upon Mr. Crisp for the latter's attempt to discipline him in the last Congress. If the old warfare between Reed and Crisp on the floor, some interesting contests may be seen.

The Municipal Art Society's Gift to the The Municipal Art Society will on Monday

next present to the city three mural panel paintings for the room in the Criminal Court build-ing occupied by the Court of Oyer and Ter-miner. Joseph H. Choate will make the presen-tation speech, and Mayor Strong will accept the paintings. The Hannigan trial was adjourned until Tuesday on account of the exercises. THE INCOMING CONGRESS.

REPUBLICANS WALL EFENTUALLY REORGANIZE THE SENATE. They Will Have the Votes When the Two Utah Senators Are Sworn In-Gèn, Cur-tis Says that New York Will Demand Important Assignments in the Monse,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.-Democratic Senators

who are now in Washington are not worrying much over the question of the reorganization of the Senate. They are well aware that the Republicans will not hesitate to reorganize the body as soon as they can command a sufficient number of votes. As the case now stands, there will be no difficulty about the transaction of the public business in the Senate, for it will be very easy for any Senator to get up in his place and move to fill a vacancy in a certain committee by the appointment or designation of a Senator named in the motion. It is not likely that any serious objection would be raised against such a course, in the interest of expediting the public business. It seems to e generally understood on both sides of the chamber that the Republicans are disposed to let the business of the Senate run along, with as little friction as possible, until after the two new Senators from Utah are sworn in, when they will have a majority of their own. They also want time to look into the Dupont contest in Delaware, for Senator Gray and many of the eading lawyers of the Senate are of the opinion that the President of the Delaware State Senate, though acting Governor, had a right to cast the vote which prevented Mr. Dupont from obtaining the required majority.

It is not probable that the Democrats will hold a caucus before the Senate convenes. It is the custom for the Senate to adjourn early during the first few days of the session, and, in the mean time, a caucus can be held to agree upon such terms for filling the vacancies in the various working committees as may be neces-sary. One of the important questions to be considered, and one that will cause a lively contest, is the proposition to follow the example of the House of Representatives and distribute the annual appropriation bills among the several committees, instead of lumping them in the Appropriation Committee. The latter committee will resist all attempts to deprive it of the enormous power and influence that cluster around the money bills. It will contend that it is more economical for one committee to superintend the disbursements of the necessary \$300,000,000 or so than to divide the responsibility among a dozen or more committees, for it is feared that each committee will, instead of keeping down the expenditures, strive to see how much, they can pile upon tneir respective bills. On the other hand, it is contended that a distribution of the money bills

their respective bills. On the other hand, it is contended that a distribution of the money bills has worked to a good advantage in the House, and that the extravagance that was threatened has not materialized. The conservative members of the Senate say that it is only a question of time when the appropriation bills in the Senate will be distributed.

Gen. Newton M. Curtis, who represents the Ogdensburg district in the House of Representatives, is the first member of the New York delegation to arrive in Washington for the coming session. Gen. Curtis is sometimes called the "Color bearer" on the Republican side of the House, because of his extraordinary height. He enjoys the distinction of being the tallest member in the last two Congresses. On the subject of the organization of the House, Gen. Curtis says that, with the Speakership contest settled in favor of Mr. Reed, there should be short work in the selection of the other offices. As New York has twenty-eight votes in the caucus, the delegation ought to have considerable influence in the organization of the House. It is probable that the New York delegation will hold a conference prior to the meeting of the party cancus, and aeree upon the requests they will submit for the consideration of the Speaker. New York will not enter into competition for any of the offices to be determined by the caucus, but its demands will be in the direction of important committee assignments.

Serence E. Payne will be urged for the Chair-

offices to be determined by the caucus, but its demands will be in the direction of important committee assignments.

Sereno E. Payne will be urged for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means, on the strength of his being the ranking member of the minority in the last Congress after Mr. Reed. The delegation has other claimants for chairmanships in Mr. Wadsworth of the Thirtieth district, Mr. Wilbur of the Twenty-first, Mr. Sherman of the Twenty-fifth, and Gen. Curtis hopes to be promoted to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Military Affairs. He is the senior Republican member of that Committee in last Congress.

As far as the legislation of the coming Congress is concerned, Gen. Curtis says it is difficult to anticipate what will be done in consequence of the uncertainty surrounding the organization of the Senate He thinks the House will undoubtedly be in favor of going to work at once to enact legislation that will raise sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the Government. As it is the policy of the Republican party to raise such revenue from a tariff duty, the Democrats, at the instance of the President, will oppose such a proposition, and it is likely that they will try to raise additional revenue from internal taxation. The action of Congress, therefore, may depend largely upon the character of the President's recommendations in his annual message.

Representative Hitt of Illinois, who is Tom

nnual message.

Representative Hitt of Illinois, who is Tom Representative Hitt of Illinois, who is TomReed's most intimate personal friend in Congress, and who will undoubtedly be Chairman
of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, endorses
the general opinion that the coming Congress
will be a do-nothing body. Mr. Hitt says: "I
do not see how we can expect much legislation
in the Fifty-fourth Congress. The only measures
that we can certainly enact into laws are measures of no particular interest to any one party.
If a measure comes up atrongiy Republican or
Democratic we can easily see where it would be
lost. But there will be opportunity for a good
deal of wholesome legislation in the correction
of old laws."

"Will there be an effort on the part of the Republicans to pass tariff legislation?"

"Will there be an effort on the part of the Republicans to pass tariff legislation?"

"Why speak of effort unless there could be an effort with some hope of success with Mr. Cleveland in the White House. We will undoubtedly have to provide revenue for the needs of the Treasury, and this legislation will doubtless be along lines of protection. There must be an increase of revenue, unless it is a fixed policy of the Democracy to have the Government run decept and deeper into debt by the issuance of bonds in times of peace."

SURGERY WITHOUT PAIN.

Important Operations Bone While the Patient Is Fully Conscious,

From the Philadelphia Record. The meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society last evening was rendered particularly interesting on account of the presentation of a paper by Dr. T. Parvin, on the new method of abolishing the pain of surgical operations without the necessity of employing ether or chicroform. This is the system suggested and practised by the well-known German surgeon, Schleich, who, by its use, has been able to per-form practically all of the minor and many of the major operations of surgery without the slightest pain to the patient and without de-priving him in any other way of his conscious-ness.

priving him in any other way or his conscious ness.

By the method of Schleich there are prepared three solutions of common sait, in which are dissolved different quantities of muriate of cocaine and morphia. The part to be operated upon is thoroughly cleansed with an antiseptic solution and the surface brought to a low temperature by a spray of chloride of athyl. Into this area of the skin, which, by the action of the spray, has been deprived of all sensation, the sait solution containing the cocaine and morphine is injected by means of a special hypodermic syringe, numerous muctures being made in mic syringe, numerous punctures being made in all directions. This renders the deeper struc-tures insensible to the surgeon's knife, and for a period of from twenty minutes to half an hour the patient is not conscious, so far as actual pain is concerned, of extensive cutting and

sewing.

The new method differs in an important de-The new method differs in an important year gree from the ordinary employment of hyp dermic injections of cocaine. The strength the drug which has been used in the past is aboone part in each twenty-five parts of the soltion, while in the Schleich method there is often as the part of the soltion while in the Schleich method there is often as the parts of only 1 in 10,000. In t one part in each twenty-five parts of the solution, while in the Schleich method there is often employed a strength of only 1 in 10,000. In the former, however, only a few drops of the solution are employed, while in the latter the itssues surrounding the part to be operated upon are thoroughly infiltrated with the solution. With the small quantity of the cocaine employed by Dr. Schleich, it is apparent that something more than cocaine is responsible for the local annesthesia so perfectly obtained. In the opinion of Drs. Keen, Ashluret, and Morton, who discussed the merits of the new system, the infiltration of the tissues with the solution and the distension and consequent pressure upon the small nerves were responsible in a large measure for the absence of pain when the incision by the knife is made.

To indicate the manner of employing the method of Schleich, and to show the entire ansence of pain, one of the surgeous had the solution inserted beneath the skin of the arm and an incision an inch long made and sewed up before the society last evening.

In the discussion it was generally concested, both from the results achieved by the German surgeon and the experiments made in a number of cases in this city, that a decided advance had been made in the field of ameasthetics, and that for a large number of operations the infiltration method would entirely surerede the general annesthesia by other and chloroform.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal.

BETHEL, Me., Nov. 13.—A mammoth white moose was shot by Mr. Sargent in Grafton on the north of Saddleback Mountain. When dressed it weighed 651 pounds. It was the first of the color ever known to exist in Maine.

ATHLETIC SCHOOLBOYS.

An Annual Football Contest Between the

Great progress has been made this year by the preparatory schools in and about New York city in regard to football. Every school of any prominence has been represented on the "gridiron" by an eleven, and in every game played the spectators have been treated to an exhibition far above the average for such teams. Goals from the field have been the rule rather than the exception, and surprising development has been shown in team play and interference,

in England the school games quite frequently attract from 30,000 to 40,000 persons, and the general public in this country, if acquainted with the true merit of football put up by the school teams, would patronize them more liber-An opportunity will be presented to the patrons

of the sport in New York this year to see a really great game between schoolboys. An arrange-ment has been made between the St. Paul School of Garden City and Berkeley School of this city to play an annual Thanksgiving Day game for the next three years. This year the contest will take place at Berkeley Oval in the morning. The rivalry between the two schools is very great. The teams have met twice this season, at Berkeley Oval and at Garden City. The St. Paul lads won the first game by a score of 8 to 0, and Berkeley won the second game by a score of 6 to 0. The Thanksgiving Day game will decide the championship for this

of 8 to 0, and Berkeley won the second game by a score of 6 to 0. The Thanksgiving Day game will decide the championship for this year. Hoth teams are training hard and faithfully for the event, and are very evenly matched, though Berkeley team has a slight advantage in weight. It will be a battle royal from start to finish.

Columbia Institute did not enter a football team in the league this season, as most of her players are too light to compete against the heavier teams of the organization. In track athletics, however, the prospects are quite bright. The training of the boys will be in charge of E. P. Plerson and Sydney Fowler, both competent men. Hollis, whose running last year was excellent, will again be seen in the mile: Riondu will try the half-mile run, and Welso the 220-yard dash. Wolfoolk will probably enter the ouarter of a mile, while Mote and McCabe will look after the bicycle events. The cause of the poor showing made by the Institute team last year can be accounted for by the fact that the boys began to train very early in the season. At the Berkeley School games they did well. Later on many began to show the effects of overtraining, and by the time of the interscholastic games every one had abandoned athletics altogether. This year the boys will have the Twenty-second Regiment armory to train in.

The football team of Trinity School, although rather light when compared with some of the other school elevens, has been doing some excellent work, with good prospects of winning the championship of the first section in the later-scholastic League series. Only three games have been played by the team thus far. They are as follows: Oct. 12, at Livipaston, Trinity, 32; St. Austin, O. Oct. 23, at Oak Point, Trinity, 10; De La Saile Institute, 4. Oct. 18, at Yonkers, Trinity, 6; Yonkers High School. O. The game played every year with Yonkers High School has developed into a sort of friendly rivary which makes it doubly interesting; in fact, there is no other game in which Trinity plays that arouses more e

games.
The football boys of Dwight School have no team entered in the league, but piny as many games as possible with strong outside elevens.
At a meeting of the Athletic Association the following officers were elected: Arthur V. Lyall, lowing officers were elected: Arthur V. Lyall,

At a meeting of the Athletic Association the following officers were elected: Arthur V. Lyall, President; John D. Bogart, Secretary: Welsey U. Hawkins, Treasurer. The outlook for a winning team is bright.

The Drisler School boys expect to make themselves known to the athletic world in future events, as they have already chosen a captain and are fast getting together a strong team. Capt. Wenman has the following boys in training: One hundred-yard dash, Curran, Pinkus, Wolff, and Gunther: 880-yard run. Howe, Wolff, and Hilbury; shot, Aikin and Wenman; pole vault, Katzenbach and Ingersol]; high jump, Wenman, Punderford, and Furnald; hicycle, Newlin and Gunther. In the "Poly Prep" games the school has entered Wolff in the 100-yard dash and Wenman in the high jump. Owing to the number of accidents to the members of the second football team it was thought better to disband. The school will hold a set of games at Berkeley Oval this season,

UNLUCKY NO. 100.

Congressman Milliken's Story of the Vessel Built by a Maine Firm.

From the Portland Daily Press. Belfast, Nov. 13.—The funeral of Austin Carter, a much respected citizen and life-long resident, took place to-day, and as a mark of respect the flars on all vessels in port were at half mast during the day. Mr. Carter was once a member of the shipbuilding firm of Columbus P. Carter & Co., that built exactly 100 large vessels.

ressels. The Hon. Seth L. Milliken this afternoon said that the death of Mr. Carter recalled a very strange story connected with the last of the 100 vessels built by his firm. It was a large vensel and cost when completed about \$125,000. It was a ship, and was regarded as one of the best, if not the best, turned out by the famous firm of shipbuilders.

and cost when completed about \$125,000. It was a ship, and was regarded as one of the best, if not the best, turned out by the famous firm of shipbuilders.

She was on the stocks at the time of the death of Mr. Columbus P. Carter, and he had intended that she should bear his name, but after his death his interest was purchased by B. R. Hazelton, and was named after him. The command was given to Capt. Harriman, "one of the best sea Cautains," said Congressman Milliken, "who ever sailed from this port."

From the first day of the voyage the ship was unlucky. She went on a rock, and was got off with great difficulty, on her way out and again on her voyage home. The same ill luck went with her on her second trip, and on his return the Captain said to Mr. Miliken, "The ship is bound to be unlucky. There's a dead man at the wheel, and he's steering her for every rock in the ocean. I'm going to take her one more trip and then leave her."

He started, but the same ill luck went with him. When off a South American port the ship struck a rock laid down in no chart and went down. The crew had just time to take to the boats, saving nothing. Capt. Harriman was in charge of one boat, his son of a second, and the mate of the third. The Captain and mate reached the shore in safety, out the young man was not heard from for months, and then only when he reached Portland, Or.

Capt. Harriman returned home, and while some of the owners blamed him for the loss of the ship, the late Mr. Austin Carter did not, insisting that he was not to blame for not knowing the location of a rock laid down in no chart. The cargo of the ship was valued at \$400,000, and the Captain went down to South America in the hope of raising her. He took with him a wrecker, who thought there was more money to be made by blowing her open and getting at her cargo, and so, it was slieged, arranged with a diver they sent down to make a false report of the condition of the ship. Capt. Harriman had set his heart on taking her back to Helfast, and when he was told th

then back to the United States, and died in an asylum for the insance.

Mrs. Harriman died, and so did their daughter, and there remained but one in the family, the son who escaped when the ship went down, and and who with great difficulty reached home, having been picked up after the B. R. Hazeiton foundered, but not until all in the leat had undergone all but the last extreme of suffering. He went to scangain, this time with Capt. Snow of Buxp ri, and Captain, crew, and vessel were never to art from after they sailed.

"Cert it is," said Congressman Milliken, "a long train of disasters followed every one who had anything to do with the one-hundredth vessel built by the firm."

Why He Wanted a Very Black Cat.

Why He Wanted a Very Black Cat.

From the English Cacter.

DUNKING, Nov. 7.—While Coroner Charles Blood had at his more the remains of John Pletros, an Austrian Fole, who was killed two weeks ago hast Monday typin the Lake Shore Railway, near Brigham road, a Polysh acquaint, ance, stepped my and, dientify by the remains, and of the deceased:

"He would not werk, but spent his time looking for a black cat without a single harr of other road of the country.

"He would not werk, but spent his time looking for a black and without a single harr of other form that it has dross raid at midnight and man, "that if he could find such a perfectly black cat he would take it to a cross raid at midnight and my tribite whenever he desired to be mosey, let said he could then with that bone in his passession walk into a bank and rebit in the presence of after the officials, and they be could not werk, the shift of the officials, and they be could not blink presence of after the remains and the kidneys."

Zonwelss Cream for the Teeth.

The preservation of the teeth is, unfortunately, a matter the offen neglected. One the wished; that he could make himself and all his friends rice by unseen fallow has Pletra's trunk at the land of the deciral they are acceptable and all his friends rice by unseen raises?

Coroner Blood who has Pletra's trunk at his place, easy that in confirmation of this strange story there are cat bones in the trunk.

POWER IN A NUTSHELL.

GOVERNMENTS, SCIENTISTS, AND PHYSICIANS INTERESTED.

in Extraordinary Nut Found in Af. rica-A Food Medicine Used by Troops in Marching, by Athletes in Training, and by Invalids-Wonderinl Results.

At Governor's Island very recently a board of United States army officers has been considering a subject which is, to a certain extent, new in this country, but which has already received long and careful attention in Europe. It is the question of how to secure to the men feed and ficient for their proper nourishment, yet so con-densed as to be portable on the long marches, when for safety all supplies must accompany the troops. It is proposed that some means be secured whereby the most suitable foods can be condensed, in the shape of nutritive extracts, together with properly dried vegetable substances, in such compact form as shall combine a minimum of bulk with a maximum of nourishment. So much for the solld foods. Liquids must, however, be provided for, Coffee, tea, and the alcoholic stimulants are

bulky, and some substitute is required. To supply this deficiency the army authorities have been experimenting with a preparation of the marvellous African nut, named by scientists Sterculia, and properly known as Kolafra, This is famed for its strength-giving powers and has already been adopted by the armics of France and Germany as an indispensable adjunct to their equipment.

The reports concerning this nut and its health-giving qualities by the most famous of

The reports concerning this nut and its health-giving qualities by the most famous of German and French physicians and scientists, together with the successes scored with the aid of Vino-Kolafra by the athletes of Yale and other colleges, are forerunners which herald its immediate and general adoption.

Its value to soldiers and athletes results from the fact that it prevents fatigue and increases muscular power, enabling the user to perform hard and painful tasks with ease.

Superintendent Morgan, of the Letter Carriers' Division of the New York Post Office, has recommended a thorough test of the extract by the army of letter carriers of the New York Pass Office. In accordance with Euperintendens Morgan's suggestion, John M. Parsons, President of the Letter Carriers' Association, has conducted tests which have been attended with the most satisfactory results. "I have tried Vino-Kolafra," said Mr. Morgan, "and have found it to be undoubtedly a good thing. We have letter carriers in the New York Post Office engaged in collection work who have to make eight trips a day, of sixty blocks per trip, or 24 miles daily. These carriers have more arduous work to do at the present time than soldiers, and, therefore, Vino-Kolafra is just the thing for them. It is especially valuable for letter carriers with long routes, on account of its sustaining properties, but, of course, it is of value to all who do any hard work."

Kolafra appears to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, which differs from other stimulants in that it preserves and adds to the sum total of its sustaining properties, but, of course, it is of value to all who do any hard work."

Kolafra appears to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, which differs from other stimulants in that it preserves and adds to the sum total of merely saling the immediate (and perhaps wasteful expenditure of energy grawn in advance from what will be needful for the requirements of to-morrow. In other words, no reaction attends its use. It is a cash deposit, not a discounted draft.

In the

gish up to normal speed.

For this reason the medical journals are recommending its use to the weak, exhausted, and convalescent. In addition it acts as a prompt antidote to the effects of slochol and satisfies the craving for liquor and for morphine, etc., without causing any injurious effects.

prompt antidote to the effects of alcohol and satisfies the craving for liquor and for mognine, etc., without causing any injurious effects.

The same qualities render it useful to the invalid. The uses of Vino-Kolafra, a preparation which retains all of the valuable stimulant and tonic proporties of the nut, are indicated by the following:

The New England Medical Menthly states editorially: "The medical profession in these sections has long recognized in it a great aid in performing feats of labor, tests of strength, or austaining life in disease. Aside from its value to the brain and muscle worker, it is invaluable in the sick room; it helps tide over the crises in disease and sustains the strength of a disease-exhausted system. In shocks due to accidents, traumatism, operations, syncope, or fright it is of great value, and will prove the surgeons friend as well as the physician's. In nervous prostration and nervous irritation it so finestiumable value. It is efficacious in cardiac affections, especially smoker's heart."

The Quarterly Therapeutic Review says of the Steroila (botanical name) nut; "It is said to remove directly the stupidity and unsteadireus of drunkenness. It is an excellent nervs tonic, and will enable a man to go without food and support great fatigue for twenty-four hours or porce, it is a wonderful tonic and stimulant. When used regularly, sleep is sound and revtful, while a feeling of brightness and activity is prevalent during the waking hours. It is a cardiac and cerebral stimulant. In migrains and other nervous headaches it has been repeatedly proved to be beneficial, its results in the treatment of neurasthenia, diarrhoxa, and scasckness have been good. In torpidity of the liver it excites that orvan and accelerates the flow of bile. In indigestion it promotes all-mentation by dissolving the mucous clots and removing debris from the intestines. In short, it is the safety-valve of bodily mechaniem, preserving and restoring energy and utilising tissue waste. In this respect it differs

it is the safety-valve of bodily mechanism, preserving and restoring energy and utilizing tissue waste. In this respect it differs vastly from all other beverages and stimulants in that it preserves latent energy, obtaining its powers by utilizing the waste of solid tissue matter,"

Dr. E. R. Smith. President of the Wayne County Medical Society, says: "It augments the secretion of the digestive fuids, it helps in overcoming the indigestion common to drunkards, and is of exceptional value in delirium tremens."

tremens."
Prof. Edouard Heckel, Paris, says: "This specified in intestinal tonic without parallel. It is the greatest gastro-intestinal tonic that the therapeutic areenal can place in the hands of its practitioners." He recommends its use in tubercular diarrhea where there is intestinal ulceration.

seed is an intestinal tonic without paramic. It is the graciest gastro-intestinal tonic that the therapeutic arsenal can place in the hands of its practitioners." He recommends its use in tubercular diarrhea where there is intestinal ulceration.

Gen. Alexander Stephen, British Consul at Bahla, Hrazil, in comparing the obysical merits of the West African negro and the Brazilian negro, says that the great endurance and strength of the African, exhibited in lifting and transporting heavy loads, surpass all efforts on the part of the Brazilian, For instance, where it takes eight Brazilian persences to carry a load with difficulty, four African porters carry is cheerfully, singing as they studge along. The Brazilian porter lives from hand to mouth, spending his money for rum, in the vain helief that it fits him for his laborious task, while the African investable anending allowance in seeds of the Sterculla, which are not intoxicating, act as a nutritive, quench thirst, and produce vigor and freshness.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, formerly President of the New York Health Board, in the New York Tribune of Oct. 28 says of this remedy: "I have used it in my practice for over a year and a half to bridge over that frequent gap in treatment which is met with in cases of prolonzed illness. Of all the stimulants known it is the most powerful, and it is at the same time absorbated where the same article Dr. J. G. Johnson, a prominent Brooklyn Heights obysician, says: "I have been familiar with the virtues of this nutror some time, but it is only recently that I have been able to procure a reliable prenaration of It its known as Yuno-Kolafra, and is manufactured with great care by the firm of Johnson down the same article Dr. J. G. Johnson, a prominent Brooklyn Heights obysician, and is manufactured with great care by the firm of Johnson and counter-active to malarin, it is a powerful nerve tonic and scalaric, especially as a tonic for men pass middle life ji is without an enemity the firm of Johnson and the recent of the study of the